

SPORTS



Victory of youthful footballers

The youthful footballers of the first Soviet national team won an international tournament in memory of the FIFA Vice-President, Valentin Granatkin for Nedelya prizes. In the final game with the FRG, which our lads held in the rank of the strongest, they won 1-0 (0-0) with a goal from Fyodor Gogolev.

Second-placed France drew with Belgium 1-1 and the second Soviet national team

placed third, drawing with Poland 1-1 on the final day. The best players of the tournament are goalie Anton Brovarnik of the USSR, defender Frank Silvester of France, midfielder Maurizio Gaudino of West Germany and attacker Alexander Gushchin of the USSR.

● A tense moment of the final game.

Photo by Viktor Akhlov and Alexander Selmakh

'Top-12' competitions soon

The International Table Tennis Tournament "Top-12" takes off on February 1, this year, in Barcelona. Soviet athletes are constant participants in these competitions to which the best European table tennis players of the previous season are invited.

Included in the current team are Valentina Popova, last year's absolute European champion; Nadezhda Antonova — European champion in the doubles and team events, as well as Rytur Buleva, second prize-winner in the European championship in individual events. For the first time in six years, a male athlete has managed to be

included in the team. He is Andrei Mazunov, last year's USSR and European junior champion, third continental prize-winner among grown-ups.

There are no weak athletes among the "Top-12" competitors, says Alexander Belyakov, senior USSR coach. Going to Barcelona are the best players from Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, the FRG, Sweden and other countries. The more complicated the games will be, the more valuable the results, so far as acquisition of experience and technique perfection by Soviet sportsmen are concerned.

Sergei YEREMEYEV

First junior world championship

The first official junior rowing world championship will be held on August 8-11 this year in Brandenburg, GDR, in the decision of the International Rowing Federation at its congress in Rome. From this season on women and men will compete in the 2,000 m and juniors in the 1,500 m.

Also, the congress decided to henceforth hold world championships in men's and women's "light vessels". The weight limit on the single sculls is 59 kg for women and 72.5 kg for men and in the double sculls, quadruple sculls with and without

coxswain and the eight-oars with coxswain should not exceed 57 kg for women and 70 for men.

Venezuela is the 62th member of the Federation. Places of future world championships were determined: 1988 — Milan, Italy — for juniors and "lightweights", 1989 — Bled, Yugoslavia — adults and "lightweights", 1990 — Lake Barrington, Australia — adults and "lightweights".

As is known, the 1985 world championship will be held this summer in Belgium.

1,500th MOVE MADE

Another two games were played in the world chess title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov, but the score is the same: 5-1 in the former's favour.

The observers carefully watching the duel, added to the list of debuts in their files the "Spanish game", which was used for the first time in the 44th game. The competition was very keen. As a matter of fact, this game may be regarded as one of the most interesting, and still it was drawn in the 38th move. By this time neither White (Kasparov) nor Black had any clear advantage.

Sicilian defence was again

played in the 4th game. It did not completely repeat the preceding games in which it was also used but the outcome was again a draw in the 36th move.

Curiously enough, in that game the opponents made their 1,500th moves in the match. In the meantime the national men's championship set out in Riga, which is also a zonal tournament for the world championship (the top five will get passes to international tournament). In the first round Karpov's second, Yuri Balashov, beat Georgian Grandmaster, Bukhuti Gorgidze, to capture the lead. Another 13 rounds are ahead.

Winning relay

The Soviet skiing quartet of Tamara Tikhonova, Raisa Smetanova, Liliya Vasilchenko and Anfisa Romanova won the women's AXS km relay at the world

championship in Austria. They clocked 1 hr 04 min 50 sec. Norway placed second in 1:01:50 and the GDR third in 1:03:59.

CONTACTS GROW STRONGER

A protocol on cooperation in sports was recently signed in Moscow between the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Commission of Athletics and Physical Training of Socialist Ethiopia. It covers 1985 and 1986. The protocol was signed on behalf of the USSR by Vice-Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee V. Zakharov, while the Ethiopian Deputy Commissioner of the Commis-

sion on Athletics and Physical Training, T. Shalo, signed the document for his country.

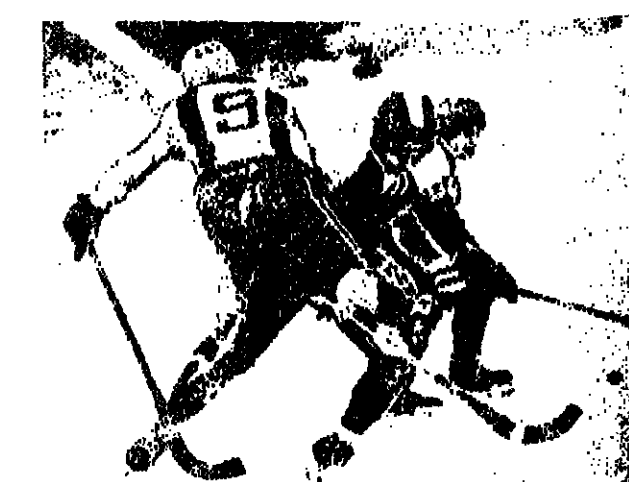
The new protocol envisages exchange of football, cycling tracks and field, swimming, table tennis and other sports delegations. In order to give Socialist Ethiopia assistance in the development of national sports, the USSR Sports Committee will send to that friendly country volleyball, football, cycling, boxing and tennis coaches.

Got off with near-impunity

The UEFA disciplinary commission has decided to punish Scottish Celtic for its fans' unseemly conduct during the club's Cup Winners Cup game versus Austria's Rapid. Celtic is to hold its next UEFA international match at home to completely empty stands and was fined 13,750 dollars.

Club president, Desmond White, sighed with relief on hearing the news: expected out of the stadium for the entire next season but this news was a joy for us.

During the Cup Winners Cup quarterfinal reply in Glasgow, a missile thrown by a Celtic fan seriously injured Austrian Rudolf Weishofer, and the visitors had to go to the rest of the game under strength. UEFA ruled that the game should be replayed in the English city of Manchester, but then, too, a Scottish fan ran onto the pitch and soundly beat Rapid goalie Herbert Feuer. Celtic made the next round but its continuation



National bandy championship leaders — Moscow Dynamo Kemerovo Kuzbass 4-2.



Moscow Region Dynamo Kemerovo Kuzbass 4-2 men's national champion.

Photo by Pyotr

Seventh for Figni

Scoring the seventh stage of the current eight-stage in Saint-Etienne Swiss Olympic Michael Figni has still a 205 points. Brigitte O. Switzerland has 165 points. Austrian Elisabeth Kitz Maria Walter of St. have 150 and 149 points respectively.

The men have a week the absence of from the hospital after a motorcycle accident, his main rival, Rudolf von Luxemburg, special slalom in Westerland, and surged the 190 points. Zurbiggen and Andrews Wenzel tenstein in third with 151 and far ahead of the rest.

Vladimir McHILLIN



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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: Halt the avalanche of armaments!

The experience of Soviet-French cooperation makes it possible to declare, that when we pool our efforts in strengthening peace and developing cooperation, not only the peoples of our two countries benefit, but people in other European countries and international security as a whole also benefit from this.

This was stressed by Konstantin Chernenko in the address to the French readers, opening his book, "The People and the Party Are One", which was published in a large-scale edition by the biggest French publishing house Plon.

On the international situation, Chernenko said it is troubled. People everywhere feel ever more acutely the need to halt the avalanche of armaments which threatens to snow mankind under, and ask themselves — what, then, should be done to avert war in order to deliver all of us from the worst we must clearly realize where the threat emanates from. This is a question of principle, so one should not be surprised, when those, whose policy precisely contains this threat for world peace, try to set the public on a false trail. They are persuaded

ing people that the source of the war threat is in the USSR. To declare this means to forget history and not to see the real facts today. Responsible statesmen in the West, France included, realize this.

Why is Europe in a feverish state now? First of all because of the start and the continuation of the deployment in a number of West European countries of the new US first-strike missiles, the Soviet leader points out. The situation here at present is such that there is an imperative need for the restoration of stability and security in Europe. It is important to block the road for militarist and revenge-seeking forces. The USSR will continue, as it has before, to do everything in its control to this end.

I am convinced that every nation, K. U. Chernenko stressed, would like to spend means at its disposal on dealing with its own problems, rather than throwing them into the wasteful arms race. From the first days of its existence, the Soviet state has never tired to persuade others: let us compete not in the output of means of annihilation, but in the output of material wealth for the people.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The UN Security Council is to hold consultations on the possibility of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. This effort is in line with resolutions of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, and confirms that a fair and comprehensive settlement

in the Middle East is impossible without participation by all the parties involved, including the PLO.

● In the 1983-1984 fiscal year India's national income increased by 7.6 per cent, according to the Indian Ministry of Finance. The growth contributed a lot to the development of the national economy.



Soviet-American talks start on March 12

The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to start negotiations on nuclear and space weapons on March 12, 1985, in Geneva (Switzerland), says a statement distributed by TASS. The USSR delegation will be headed by Ambassador V. P. Karpov, who will simultaneously represent the Soviet Union in one of the groups at the negotiations in the two other groups the USSR

will be represented by Ambassador Yu. A. Kvitsinsky and Ambassador A. A. Obukhov. United States delegation will be headed by Ambassador Max Kampelman, who will also represent his country in one of the groups of the negotiations; in the two other groups America will be represented by Ambassador John Tower and Ambassador Maynard W. Giltman.

VIENNA DIALOGUE

Vienna. Multilingual speeches are now heard in the old hotel of Schönbrunn in Vienna. Here, the 3rd World Conference Dialogue on the Problems of Disarmament and Detente has opened.

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the conference Ramesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, noted that the work of the commission determined the best unanimity of opinion among representatives of anti-war movements

from dozens of countries on such major problems of our time as the ending of the nuclear arms race, the ensuring of a lasting peace and the holding of talks on the prevention of militarization of space.

At present people of very different political, philosophical and religious views should join forces in stressing the danger of nuclear war, Nicaragua's delegate, Rev. J. Caldera, said.

(Continued on page 2)

● State and cooperative retail trade went up by 4.2 per cent as against 1983.

● 113 million square metres of housing, or 2 million new apartments were built with all mod cons.

● Higher and specialized secondary establishments trained 2.1 million specialists; 2.7 million skilled workers went to industry.

● The Baikal-Amur Railway project was completed ahead of schedule and through traffic began, which facilitates the development of tremendous riches in the adjacent areas.

(For further information see Viewpoint on p. 5.)

● First train running along BAM railway.



'Raduga 1985'

The International folk art festival of Television Programmes "Raduga" (Rainbow) is taking place for the sixth time in Moscow's Ostankino Concert Studio. Its aim is to preserve the inimitable creativity of peoples. Held once in two years it has been attended by television companies and organizations from 57 countries since 1975. Permanent participants in the festival are television organizations in Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, and Cuba, as well as India, Ireland, Poland, Finland, and Sweden. For the first time television organizations of the People's Republic of Benin, Indonesia, Brazil, Kampuchea, and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea are among the 42 countries taking part in this year's festival.

Each contest programme or film tells about the folk art of a country, its history, everyday life, traditions and customs. After five days of viewing, an international jury consisting of representatives of the participating countries will announce the winners and award prizes and diplomas. The jury is headed by Igor Moiseyev, artistic head of the world-famous USSR folk dance ensemble.

"Raduga" festival is a powerful channel for international cultural exchange, he said. It is a splendid opportunity to meet each other. To me it is also extremely interesting from a cognitive point of view. I get sunk like a pupil into this unbounded wealth.

According to a well-established tradition all the programmes will be shown on Soviet television throughout the year. The "Raduga" programmes enjoy great popularity among TV audiences, as tens of thousands of their letters indicate. The fate of the Main Prize — a porcelain vase made by the "Leningrad" artists will be decided when the festival concludes.

Lena SHULTEKAYA

Chekhov commemorated

Anton Chekhov, the great Russian author, is making headlines in this country and abroad — this time in connection with his 125th birth anniversary.

Truth was his idol, and justice towards most ordinary of men was his supreme principle: no high exaltations, or hasty humiliations, Vladimir Lakshin, Dr. Sc. (Philology), known for his research into Chekhov's works, writes. Chekhov didn't leave behind either a "teaching" or a controversial religious-moral doctrine, as Tolstoy and Dostoevsky did, but he called on people to search for the meaning of life and not to sacrifice "men's destiny for shallow well-being and abandon in no circumstances the dignity, and honour of a thinking personality and a Russian intellectual.

It is these features that have made Chekhov increasingly popular. Drama theatres never cease staging his plays which continue to attract full houses in Japan, France, Britain and elsewhere. His "The Sea Gull" has even encouraged ballet. Several years ago the "corresponding ballet" was staged at the Bolshoi Theatre. Reading Chekhov is more than a delight, Maya Piletskaya who danced the title role, says — it always requires deep involvement. His musical phrase is enchanting. It is both winged and flying... His word is multidimensional, harmonious and natural. This helped us understand that, like Pushkin, Chekhov is not alien to choreographic plastic.

● A still from "The Sea Gull", dancing are Maya Piletskaya and Alexander Bogatyrov.



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THE WORLD

Hafez al-Assad on the Syrian-Soviet cooperation

Damascus. The Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vice-President of the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet A. U. Salmov — now on an official friendly visit to Syria.

President of the Syrian Arab Republic has expressed profound satisfaction with the high level of the multilateral ties between the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and the CPSU, and the two friendly states and peoples on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Syria and the Soviet Union. Hafez al-Assad has spoken about Syria's adherence to the principles of this treaty which means the national interests of the country, and is in harmony with the cause of peace and progress in the Middle East and in the whole world. He stressed that the Arab Socialist

Renaissance Party, the Syrian Arab Republic and the entire Syrian people sincerely strive for deepening and expanding the friendship and cooperation with the USSR. The President of the Syrian Arab Republic has made a high assessment of the support the friendly Soviet Union gives Syria which confronts the Israeli aggression and imperialist pressure. The principled and consistent Soviet position in the Middle Eastern matters, he pointed out, is an important factor which facilitates the counteraction by the Arab nations to the dangerous plans of imperialism and Zionism in the region.

Hafez al-Assad pointed out that the Soviet economic, scientific and technical assistance is strengthening the national economy of Syria, and promoting progress and prosperity of the Syrian people.

Paraguay—jail of a state

New York. 360 thousand Paraguayans, or more than 10 per cent of the entire population, have gone through prisons or concentration camps and have tested on themselves torture and maltreatment during the government of the pro-American Stroessner dictatorship. Over this period, a million and a half of the country's citizens were forced to leave their homeland for political motives. These figures are quoted in a report presented by a number of international human rights organizations.

The military dictatorship, says the document, in the rudest way possible violates human rights, including man's right to live. It has deprived its people of democratic freedoms, driven the Communist Party deep under-

ground, and banned the activities of trade unions and public organizations. Languishing for long years in prison, peasants and concentration camps are the first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Antonio Maidana and many other progressive figures of the country. They are in danger.

The Paraguayan people have for the past thirty years been living in the conditions of a state of siege, which is extended every three months. This gives the right to punitive forces to carry out round-ups and total searches, and to throw into jail people who are not to the liking of the regime, and to hold them in detention without trial or investigation. Paraguay has been turned by the dictatorship of Stroessner into a huge dungeon.

Japan: socialists castigate government

Tokyo. M. Ishibashi, chairman, Japan Socialist Party, has castigated the Nakasone government's line towards further military buildup and support of US militaristic plans. Addressing the lower chamber of parlia-

ment in connection with the programme speech of the Japanese Prime Minister, M. Ishibashi accused the Conservative government of sacrificing the working people's vital interests to the war aspects of their policy.



Stay behind the line! Don't interfere with traffic!
Drawing by Nikolai Shechtukov

Apartheid must be eliminated

Lusaka. The need for an earliest elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa has been stressed by Zambia's President Kenneth David Kaunda. Speaking at a meeting with the visiting Assistant US Secretary of State on African Affairs Frank Wisner, he expressed alarm concerning the explosive situation in the south of the continent.

In Washington to put pressure on the regime in Pretoria so as to make it give up its shameful practices of forced eviction of the Africans into the tribal reservations, or the Bantustans. K. Kaunda has demanded an immediate release of the leader of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners languishing in racist dungeons.

VIENNA DIALOGUE

(Continued from page 1)

Prominent US public figure, Jesse Jackson, stressed that the international dialogue in Vienna was intended to help exchange opinions on central problems facing mankind. The purpose of the dialogue is to chart the way to the prevention of nuclear war. This goal cannot be blocked by any manoeuvres of racism, racism and colonialism. Jesse Jackson noted the importance of the serious talks the Soviet Union and the United States are to embark upon, spoke against the spread of the arms race into outer space and stressed that "star wars" plans were madness.

Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Polish Peace Committee, recalled in his speech the end of the Second World War and the decisive role of the Soviet Union in vanquishing Nazism and liberating European nations. He called upon peace campaigners in all countries to participate on the largest possible scale in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler fascism.

Edith Pallantyn, General Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and British Labour MP James Lamont welcomed the Soviet-US agreement to begin talks in Geneva.

Aswan Dam: More capabilities for agriculture

Cairo. The capabilities for Egypt's economic development opened up by the Aswan Dam built with Soviet assistance have not yet been used up. This was stated in a report made by the local Ministry of Irrigation. The report further maintains that the pond formed by the dam may provide additional 32,000 million cubic metres of water for irrigation purposes. This is enough to irrigate another 900 thousand feddans of land (a feddan equals 0.42 hectare). The ministry believes that the new water land can be used for growing rice, which is an important staple in the Egyptian food basket.

State of emergency extended in New Caledonia

Paris. The French National Assembly has approved a government-proposed draft on the extension of the state of emergency in New Caledonia till June 30 this year. It was imposed on the territory two weeks ago in the view of aggravation of the conflict between the local population, which is demanding a recognition of their right to self-determination, and European settlers seeking to preserve the present status quo in the archipelago.

The Chairman of the National Socialist Front for Kanak Liberation, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, noted at a press conference that the organization was ready for dialogue but would continue to press for New Caledonia's independence. He said the French Government's plans for solving the New Caledonian problem presented interest; however, at the time the Front made concessions to the French authorities, it actually found itself trapped.

The debate in the French Parliament is being used by French right-wing parties to step up their campaign aimed at annexing New Caledonia as an overseas territory of France and any cost.

THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS

Down with the aggressive Japanese-American security treaty! Two resolutely proletarian against US military presence on Japanese soil — such were the slogans of mass antiwar demonstrations in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, and Yokohama. They were held on the initiative of the central executive committee for the annulment of the "security treaty" and realization of the people's demands.

A new international airport has been commissioned in the major Brazilian city of Sao Paulo. Its construction took 18 years and cost 350 million dollars.

Working sessions of the Nicaraguan national assembly have begun in Managua. On the first day of the session's work, the national assembly approved a government-submitted draft law on an amnesty for all Nicaraguans drawn into counter-revolution, including armed activities, and who would agree to surrender to the authorities.

The USSR consistently conducts a policy towards curbing the arms race, said co-chairman of the US Peace Council, Simmons College Professor Mark Solomon. It was the Soviet Union, he stated, which insisted on including in the agenda of the Soviet-American Geneva meeting the issue of preventing militarization of outer space.

The Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity has resolutely condemned the anti-Cuban subversive activities of the United States. The protest of the Congress was necessitated by the establishment of a new American centre of psychological warfare — Radio Marti.

In its attempts to break up resistance of the striking British miners the Conservative government refuses to negotiate the conflict in the coal-extracting industry. This is evident from a statement by the Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who bluntly stated in the House of Commons that continuation of such negotiations would be a "useless occupation".

Chinese People's Republic: 'open doors'

Peking. The Chinese leadership is continuing its course towards implementation of the "open doors" policy of giving a broad access to foreign capital, American and Japanese first and foremost, to the economy of the country. The Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang has declared that the entire coastal belt of China with a population of more than two hundred million people will become an open zone in the near future. The State Council of the Chinese People's Republic is considering a question about the creation in that coastal belt of new zones open to foreign capital in addition to the already existing four special zones, 14 coastal cities and the island of Hainan.

UN in solidarity with Namibia

Lusaka. Zambian foreign minister Lameck Goma has urged the international community to increase support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. Speaking at a meeting here with visiting chairman of the UN Council for Namibia Paul Lusaka, the minister stressed that racist South Africa was conducting a policy of terror and repression towards the African majority of that country and the people of South Africa, he stressed, would long have been free but for the stand of the



The people of Nicaragua are angrily condemning the inhuman crimes being committed by the counter-revolutionary Somoza gangs against the civilian population. The Somozas are killing innocent elderly people, women and children, kidnapping civilians and sending them to their bases. On the initiative of relatives of kidnapped people, a mass demonstration was recently held in Managua to demand the return of all abducted people to their families. Demonstration against the counter-revolutionaries.

Supporters of racists

Copenhagen. New facts of shady machinations of Danish shipowners, who illegally delivered oil to the racist South African regime, have transpired. According to the figures of the Danish seamen union, which studied this question together with Dutch organization Shipping Research Bureau, the ship and oil concern A. P. Moller reportedly delivered oil for the apartheid regime between October 1979 and February 1981. Altogether 4,500,000 tonnes of oil, nearly a quarter of Pretoria's oil imports, were delivered over the period.

According to the "Ekstra Bladet" paper, the concern's tankers took on oil in the region of the Persian Gulf, Rotterdam or Canada. Often to cover up the machinations, oil for the racist regime was pumped into tankers' holds right in the open sea. In many cases the concern specially used old vessels which were put to scrap after the trip.

Science and technology

DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS

During excavations in the locality of Ralsdorf (Lower Austria) archaeologists discovered an ancient burial. In the tomb, next to the skeletons of a man and a woman in sitting positions, there was numerous pottery. They enabled archaeologists to establish the age of the find — the 4th millennium B.C.

THE GLOBE ON A PLANE

Attempts to depict the globe on a plane continued for a long time. But, quite naturally, both the real sizes of countries and continents, as well as distances between various points of the world were distorted.

Arno Peters, West German historian and cartographer, has worked out a new projection of the globe. The new map, printed by the Quebec association of international cooperation organizations, has some advantages. Firstly, the proportions of the true sizes of all states are indicated on it. Secondly, a strict perpendicularity of parallels and meridians is observed on all points.

NEW PREPARATION AGAINST ALLERGY

Specialists in the Institute of Morphology of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences have prepared a medicine for treating allergic disorders. Its preliminary tests have shown that it does not weaken immunity against infections, or cause disruptions in the endocrine and immunity systems, nor does it harm mucous membrane. It improves the state of the muscles and has no side-effects.

OF INTEREST

'Talking machines'

The Japanese are not to be surprised by vending machines, but one novelty produced that effect nevertheless. After nevertheless a coin such a machine asks in a human voice: "Would you like some juice or coffee?" Getting an answer it speaks: "Any tea?" — and serves the drink. After saying thanks, the machine also reminds you that the used paper cup should be dropped in a nearby trash-can. Apart from being useful, the machine creates various problems, too. Among other things, parents are wor-

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS 'STAR WARS'

Preparations are continuing uninterrupted in the United States for affixing the arms race into outer space which always was and remains part of the "global battlefield" for those in America, who dream of achieving military superiority. PRAVDA said commenting on the blast-off in the United States of the reusable spaceship Discovery on a supersecret, all-military mission.

It has become known that the shuttle is carrying a newest intelligence satellite which will be put in stationary orbit to conduct electronic "surveillance" over Soviet territory and intercept radio messages, the newspaper stresses.

The "star wars" is a programme said to be aiming at providing a "space shield" by deploying a space-based missile defense system. But since it is simultaneously planned to modernize the entire strategic arsenal, the shield becomes a sword — for dealing the first strike.

USING METHODS OF BLACKMAIL AND SABOTAGE

Following the exposure in India of a broad spy network after which American, French and West German diplomats were told to leave the country, the newspaper IZVESTIA writes.

One could also recall other numerous facts of subversive activities by foreign intelligence services in India. In 1983, arrests were made of retired army officers, the Lukins brothers who turned out to be the CIA agents. Foreign hand could also be seen in the actions taken by the separatists in the states of Assam, Jammu, Kashmir, and Punjab. We also know about CIA plans aimed at destabilization and dismemberment of India in keeping with the "Brahmaputra" plan.

The pressure against India particularly increased after the country stood up at the head of the non-aligned movement. Shortly before this, a programme of "democracy and public diplomacy" was adopted in Washington directed particularly against the developing countries. It envisaged the use of a broad arsenal of methods from the subversive CIA actions to penetration into parties, trade unions, business and religious circles, local government: in a word — it provided for the creation of a "Fifth Column". India has become a sort of testing range for the implementation of this American "programme".

WEIGHTY FRUIT OF SOCIALIST INTEGRATION

Successful implementation of the Comprehensive Programme for Socialist Economic Integration of the CMEA countries adopted in 1971 has vividly demonstrated the advantages of the new socialist type of international economic relations, which to a considerable extent promote high development rates in all the fraternal countries and of their community as a whole, writes the magazine, FOREIGN TRADE. Over the period starting from 1970, the gross domestic product of the CMEA countries has grown 1.8 times, the industrial output has doubled, whereas the figures for the BEC countries have been 1.3 times and 1.2 times respectively. In 1983, the CMEA countries produced 1.5 times more electricity, 1.5 times more oil, 3 to 3.5 times more coal and natural gas, 1.9 times more steel and 2.8 times more mineral fertilizers than all the ten BEC countries. All this is in many ways a result of the annually growing cooperation between the fraternal countries.

MIDDLE EAST: WHO OFFERS GENUINE SETTLEMENT

In the Middle East, the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel is the main cause of the long-drawn-out bloodshed, writes the monthly magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. At first glance, this alliance has justified many of Washington's calculations. Israel with the help from the United States has become a dominating military power in the region capable of sufficient enough service to the strategic interests of Washington. It implements annexation of the Arab lands and, having captured Southern Lebanon, it has demonstrated its striving for further expansion. Finally, the Americans have been able, with the help of the Camp David accords, to dismember the Arab world and to withdraw from this world a major country in the region, Egypt. In the end, the Americans have succeeded in securing their permanent military presence in the Middle East.

Yet, time shows that these successes are not only doubtful, but also transient. The allies have failed in attaining their main goal — to isolate the USSR from the Arab world. The Arabs see that only the Soviet Union comes with an honest, constructive programme for a peaceful settlement which takes into account the interests of all the peoples in the region.

VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

A plot against India

The USA has only friendly feelings towards India.

Such is the gist of a lecture delivered by former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the Indian International Centre in New Delhi.

Here are some of the statements he made:

— There is no conflict of interests between the USA and India.

— No serious US administration would like to see India divided.

— The USA does not want a conflict between India and Pakistan, since this would advance no one's interests... The programme of arming Pakistan is not directed against India.

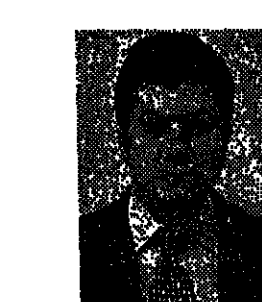
It is easy to see that Kissinger sought to ally whoresale the current suspicions in India of Washington's policy towards that nation.

At the same time, American

Senator Larry Pressler was visiting neighbouring Bangladesh. He also talked about India but in a different tone — in fact, he tried to intimidate the hosts, and other countries as well, by emphasizing Delhi's "hegemonism". India should be reminded, he said, that small nations in this region have friends too.

The contradiction between the statements made by Kissinger and Pressler is easily explained. Washington's emissaries simply played different parts — one sought to blunt India's vigilance, while the other tried to recruit prospective anti-Indian activists.

The double-faced line of the American administration towards India became transparent ever since Washington chose Islamabad as a tool of its pressure against India (especially after the country stood at the head of the non-aligned movement). As US subversion against India



militarization of Pakistan by the USA, clouds of war were gathering over the subcontinent. Now American strategists are trying to encircle India with military bases and hostile states.

Along with this, the USA, specifically the CIA, is working to destabilize India from within. The CIA has already worked out several appropriate plans not unlike the "Brahmaputra project" which came to light. Under it, India is to be split into several small puppet states. Back in 1983, the State Department studied various aspects of the situation in the country, in case of India Gandhi's "sudden" death. Rajiv Gandhi called the report totally revolting.

In the same year Indian security services uncovered a big CIA spy network, which embraced top officers like P.D. Larkins and H. L. Larkins, and now a new CIA spy nest has been exposed in New Delhi. A large group of traitors had access to secret documents of the president, and the prime minister, as well as documents on Indian defence. Evidence gathered by intelligence services on the matter, stressed "Hindustan Times", indicates that the CIA was involved in this spy nest, despite a Washington denial.

Appeals by Indira Gandhi and her successor Rajiv Gandhi to the Indian people to keep constant vigilance are as relevant today as ever.

Round the Soviet Union

SEVERAL SNOW THICK-HORN RAMS CAUGHT IN THE TAIGONOS PENINSULA (MAGADAN REGION) HAVE BEEN SENT FROM THE SHORES OF THE PACIFIC TO THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS. This has increased the numbers of rare animals in Western Siberia. The rams will later be sent to the experimental farm of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences set up on an area of eighty thousand hectares in the Altai Mountains. Here they will be used for selection purposes and for improving the stocks of Siberian sheep.

IN THE UKRAINE, A SECOND BOILER FACTORY OF THE SEVERODONETSK INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION AZOT HAS CHANGED TO THE USE OF FUEL GASES THAT USED TO BE DISCARDED AS INDUSTRIAL WASTE. With this, the association has completely solved the problem of utilizing this resource which will now provide more than half of its thermal energy requirement.

Along a pipeline from Bashkiria

Frost, unusual even for the northern areas of Kazakhstan (a republic in the Soviet East), have not slowed down the rate at which the pipeline leading from Petropavlovsk to Tselinograd through Kokchetav, is being laid. Its second 140-km-long section was completed on schedule.

Fuel from Bashkiria, a republic in the Kama river basin, is already being fed to industrial enterprises and state and collective farms on the former virgin lands.

The big pipeline project more than 500 km long will be completed by the end of the year. It will help considerably improve fuel supplies to the main granary of the republic. Every year several thousand tonnes of gasoline and diesel fuel will arrive there through the pipeline.



WOMEN OPT FOR MARINE LIFE

Every year the four departments of the Tallinn (capital of Estonia) marine college of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries enrol three hundred or so cadets to train them as navigators, mechanics, radio engineers and process engineers (for fish processing). Last year, for the first time ever, the college admitted 13 women (three will be trained in fish processing and ten in radio engineering).

Estonia is a land with the age-old marine tradition and is especially known for its fishermen. Therefore it is only natural that women continue to be involved in fish processing.

The curriculum there is rather demanding; in addition to special subjects cadets learn aesthetics and a foreign language, mostly English. Practical features prominently in the curriculum. The cadets can be seen aboard fishing ships or at fish processing factories. Since last year the college is the owner of the world's latest and second biggest (after the "Sedov" of the USSR) sailing bark, the "Kruzenshtern". The enrolled women will have their practicals on the "Kruzenshtern" as well as on fishing ships, on a par with the lads.

First women-cadets. ● Otfere Helmut introduces marine skills.



Cotton-like material

At the chemical factory in the town of Vukhsy (Volograd Region) the first tonnes of neopalon, a new artificial fibre, have been produced. Being white and soft, the new material looks and feels like cotton and has identical chemical properties.

It was developed by chemical engineers of the factory together with scientists and specialists in the Volograd Polytechnic. The new fibre which can absorb various salts and gases, can be used in technical fibres to a greater advantage than the traditional cotton and latex.

'Vitacon'

Cooks on board the atomic icebreaker "Leonid Brezhnev" have included on their menu a number of fresh vegetable dishes. The icebreaker is in the Kara Sea. The vegetables were not delivered from mainland but are grown by the crew in a hot-house on board the ship in conditions of the Arctic night.

The first experiments in the creation of cases of greenery on ships sailing in the Arctic were conducted successfully on board the atomic icebreaker "Leonid". The crew of the icebreaker "Krasin" went a step further: they also began to grow decorative plants and flowers and later vegetables. Valuable assistance was rendered to the seamen by Byelorussian specialists who prepared special soil for the floating gardens and developed the technological methods. The experiments proved complete success and have been borrowed by the entire fleet of the Murmansk Shipping Company.

The seamen called their vitamin project "Vitacon". It has now been introduced on several ships. The biggest is on board the "Leonid Brezhnev" and yields up to a hundred kg of vegetables a month. This is a considerable addition to the ration of the crews working in the Arctic. A decision has been taken to organize such vegetable gardens on all ships in the Arctic.

beria) gas-condensate deposit. In the next five-year periods a centre of gas extraction will be set up in Yamburg, PRAVDA reports.

The climate in Urengoi is severe but Yamburg is even more discouraging. Frosts below 50° are no rarity in Yamburg. Its rich mineral resources are under the multimetre layer of permafrost which in the short cool summer melts only by centimetres.

The extreme conditions of the Yamburg deposit as well as the short possible time prompt a basically new method of its development, notes the paper. It was suggested that the development of this underground treasure be started in Yamburg. Not separate block boxes but large units of future buildings and industrial structures were set up at the enterprises of the regional centre. By water they will be transported on special pontoons to the Yamburg port. Then, by land for several dozen kilometres to its destination.

MISSILES AGAINST HAIL

IZVESTIA reports about successful tests with a new hail suppression complex.

Hail... Up until very recently hail was believed to be an inevitable scourge. Yet, at the All-Union Geophysical Institute experts have decided to try again with artificial seeding of clouds. Competing with natural ice crystals for moisture in the cloud, artificial seeds form smaller crystals which turn into rain even before they reach the surface. This method has for the past 20 years been used in many countries. The weather modification service of the USSR State Committee for Meteorology and Environmental Protection extends their hail suppression over nine million hectares of valuable crops. However, losses, though considerably reduced relative to other years, still remain thousands of hectares are destroyed every year.

It turned out that the existing hail suppression complexes fail in certain circumstances to eliminate or considerably reduce extremely huge hail clouds. Either fit-

ing rule is inadequate or individual missiles are not enough powerful to seed a cloud at a desired rate. However, specialists claim that the new system, the Nebo (It means "sky" in Russian), is a good solution to the problem. It features the desired firing rate and range, its launcher is remote controlled, more reliable, safer and accurate. The range is 13 kilometres. It has many advantages over similar systems in other countries. Its operation is made more comfortable for operators as there is no need any more for them to remain in the rain, because all the controls are located in a cosy room.

DO NOT HASTEN WITH DRUGS

We may confidently assert that we are now in the era of sophisticated drug therapy, writes Doctor of Medicine L. L. Khundanov in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Now people have drugs against nearly all known ailments, or, at least, against their symptoms. Altogether industry now produces over a hundred thousand preparations, and the number is steadily growing. There are now some 300 antibiotics, with 50 of them being mercilessly "exploited", he points out.

But the number of ailments caused by medicines has sharply risen, too. According to US doctors, between 1960 and 1970, fifteen million US citizens were hospitalized following previous treatments. Drugs are harmful, for instance, when patients ignore physicians' advice. In following a certain treatment, patients should keep to an appropriate diet and give up smoking and alcohol. There are many patients who drugs prescribed to their relatives and acquaintances experience adverse effects, the author concludes, that it is not enough to buy expensive use of drugs people should be convinced at any cost that medicines are harmful and should be used when absolutely necessary. Also increased attention is being given to natural preparations.

Places to visit

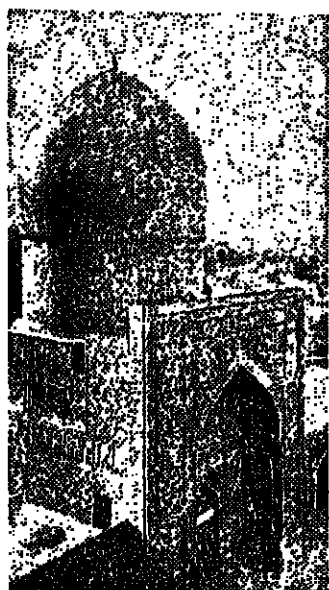
THE TURQUOISE DOMES OF SAMARKAND

The city is beautiful, Alexander the Great was right when he said: "Everything I heard about the beauty of Samarkand is true except the fact that it is even more beautiful than we have imagined it to be."

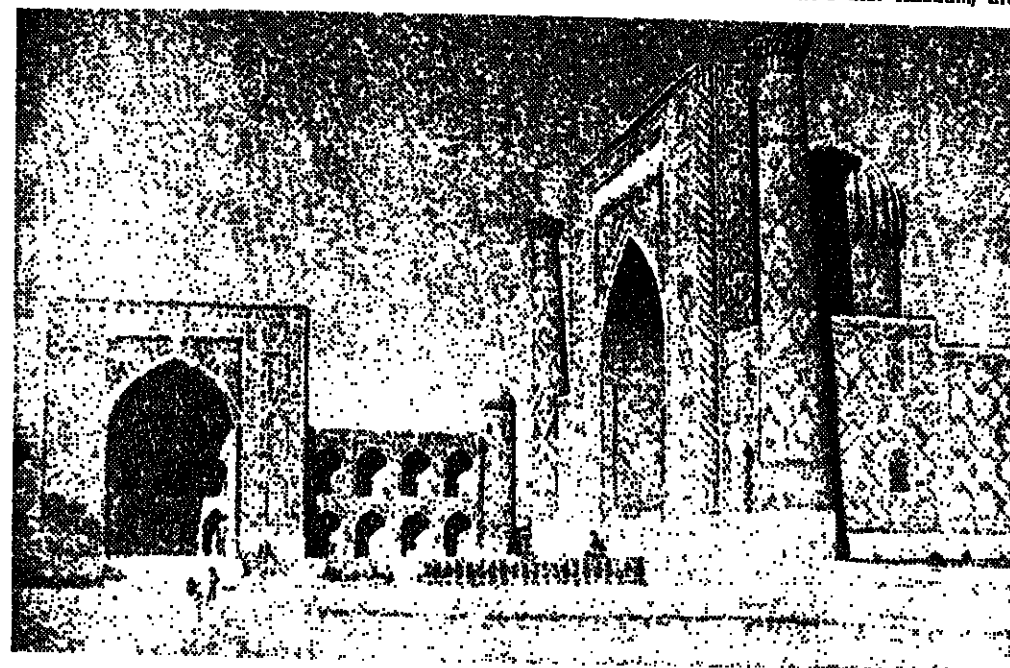
Throughout its long history Samarkand, which stood on the

commercial routes leading from Europe to Asia, has known glories and misery. It was a pearl in the frames of the great empires of Alexander the Great and Timur, the conqueror of the East. But others, including Chingiz Khan, tried to obliterate it from

the face of the earth. The city died and rose again, becoming even more magnificent. The turquoise domes of the Shah-Zindeh Mausoleum are known throughout the world. The ruins of the palace which was built by Timur for his beloved wife Bibi Khanum, are



glorious. The ensemble of the three mausoleums, Registan, is amazing in its architectural harmony. So stands the Gur-Amir Mausoleum. The observatory of Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), whom the Polish scientist Jan Hewellius painted in his symbolic collective portrait of the world's greatest astronomers to the right of Urania, the Goddess of astronomy, has also survived.



Printed history of Lithuanian

The Lithuanian language, which is three thousand years old, continues to develop, retaining its old aspects. Ways of modernizing this ancient Baltic language (which, of all existing languages, is closer to Sanskrit) are considered by noted philologist of Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic), Dr Zigmantas Zinkevicius, who has completed his five-volume "The History of the Lithuanian Language". The first volume of this fundamental work has already come out of the press.

Lithuanian publishers have also issued a three-volume academic edition of "Grammar of the Lithuanian Language" and are preparing for publication a multi-volume "Atlas of the Lithuanian Language" and a two-volume "Dictionary of Lithuanian Names", which number close to 25,000 names. Previously published dictionaries of synonyms and phraseology will be complemented by pronunciation and comparison dictionaries, the first to be published in the history of Lithuania.

AN OUTDOOR SCULPTURE MUSEUM

One of the oldest parks in the Kirghiz capital, Frunze has become the venue for an outdoor sculpture museum, featuring many works by celebrated and young sculptors.

The idea to set up the museum was originated within the Artists Union of the Kirghiz SSR last summer after a symposium of young sculptors who came there from Russia, the Ukraine, Armenia and Kazakhstan.

For two months they were competing for the best work and then granted all of them to the city. Later the museum received several sculptural works from the exhibition fund of the USSR Artists Union.

Scientific chemical centre in Urals

The recently opened Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences is a research institute in the area of the country. It was established on the basis of a similar department at the Academic Institute of Mechanics

of Continuous Media because of the tempestuous development of the oil-bearing region in the Kama river basin. The new institute will be instrumental in achieving a fast introduction of progressive technologies at chemical industries in the Urals.

OF INTEREST

Labour veterans keep going

Shigardash Gardashev will celebrate his 85th birthday. He is a field team for 30 years retired on pension at an age. But literally a month ago he returned to the field—did not live without work. A year ago, he, the "most" among the aged in his village, was elected

field-team leader by the elders. This is understandable. The total length of service of the six team members is more than four centuries. The grandfathers work like young ones, but they have richer experience. And here are the results last year: the team of the elders grew and sold to the state over 34 tonnes of vegetables. True, they filled only two hectares but the planners twice exceeded the plan. ed quickly, besides, their produce was the best in the region. In terms of quality. And the main thing, the veterans set the young a good example of industry and respect for the earth.

Concerts at the St Sophia Cathedral

Acoustics in the St Sophia Cathedral in Polotsk, Byelorussia, is unique. The cathedral is an ancient monument of Slavonic architecture which has been thoroughly reconstructed and now houses a university of music.

Concerts cover all age-groups. Musicians give talks to junior

schoolchildren, so do musicians and singers of the Byelorussian Philharmonic Society. Senior schoolchildren are introduced to Russian and foreign classics and learn about opera, ballet, chorus and symphony music.

The Rieger-Kloss firm of Czechoslovakia is now building an organ for the cathedral.

ANCIENT INSTRUMENTS SOUND AGAIN

The gull, the sopel and the gudok — three ancient Russian instruments — sound again in the city of Novgorod for the first time after a thousand years. They were revived by a local master, staff member of the Novgorod Archaeological expedition from Moscow State University, Vladimir Povelkin. The fragments of ancient wooden musical instruments made by master craftsmen between the 11th and 15th centuries, were found during excavations in Novgorod. This enables the talented musician, composer and recognized restorer to recreate the gull, the sopel flute and the gudok (a bow instrument with specific musical possibilities distinct from the modern violin).

Several musical pieces of the master have been recorded by staff members of the phonogram archive of the Institute of Russian Literature (the Pushkin House) of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They are included in the Leningrad collection of ancient Russian musical and singing art. The gull, the sopel and the gudok sound in concerts performed by the folklore ensembles of the students of the N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov Leningrad State Conservatoire.

The photographs of the five-string ancient gull taken by Povelkin and its sound recorded on tape were demonstrated at the 4th International Congress of Slavonic Archaeology.



The workshop of the master.

VIEWPOINT

Economic and social advance continues

Leonid UMANSKY, USSR Central Statistical Board, Member of Collegium, Cand. Sc. (Economics)

In 1984, our population increased by 2.5 million to reach 270.3 million people as of January 1, 1985. For the past 64 years, or since the end of 1920, the country has advanced without unemployment and 1984 was no exception. Of the total population, 110.7 million are office and factory workers, 12.9 million — collective farmers. Below are the results of their annual work in figures.

National income used for consumption and accumulation speaks much of the development of a national economy. In 1984, it increased by 2.0 per cent relative to 1983, with 94 per cent of this growth being achieved via higher productivity. This is the result of more advanced processes, better management of resources and lower losses. The working people were granted broader rights as far as management, production and social development are concerned.

Industry. As against 1983, industrial output increased by 4.2 per cent, which is higher than the average for the past three years. 93 per cent of this growth was achieved through higher productivity. Electric energy, engineering, metalworking, gas extraction, the chemical and petrochemical industries featured higher rates than the average ones for industry.

Agriculture. In 1984, gross agricultural produce increased by 5.6 per cent over the average for the past three years. This was achieved despite very discouraging weather conditions. Much was and is being done within the framework of the Food Programme, a comprehensive programme for the development of agriculture and all related industries. All the country's requirements in bread and related products are fully met by state resources. We produced more sugar beet, potatoes and vegetables. Animal husbandry also scored many successes and last year's procurements of cattle, poultry, milk and eggs increased.

Fixed assets. In 1984, almost 200 new industrial projects were put into operation. These include nuclear stations, powerful units at a giant hydrostation in Eastern Siberia, trunk gas pipelines, mines, open-pit mines, factories, etc.

Despite certain drawbacks in the national economy, 1984 was another year of social progress. Three-fourths of national income were spent on consumption, and it was: housing, social and cultural projects, and welfare. The share will be four-fifths. Real incomes of the population featured higher growth rates. Factory, office and agricultural workers had higher earnings and the trend continues. 10 million people moved to better flats. What is behind this rather remarkable progress? An answer to this question lies in the opening phrase of our report: In 1984, social production developed dynamically. That is production belonging to whole society and benefiting each and every one in it.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'GREATER MOSCOW'

Moscow is developing under a Master Plan approved in 1971, and which is expected to be implemented by the year 1990. A new Master Plan, which has been drawn up to cover the period until 2010 is made up of nearly thirty volumes and contains a host of schemes and drawings, as well as maps of charts and diagrams. It is not simply a plan for Moscow but its "agglomeration". It will unite the city and its environs, forests, parks, protection belt and the entire suburban zone, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA.

Many settlements in places surrounding Moscow are linked with the city by single electricity and water supply systems, heating and transportation facilities. All this has created objective conditions for solving problems connected with the national economic complex and architectural and planning formation of Moscow and its suburbs as a single urban entity which can be described as "Greater Moscow".

The draft plan for the period until 2010 envisages the beginning of a major state process for regulating Moscow's population, the newspaper notes. The city, which is particularly attractive now, serves as a sort of magnet for people and organizations. Therefore, with account taken of forecasts for the development of the Central Economic Region, the cities of Gorky, Bryansk and Yaroslavl are regarded as "counter-magnets", or cities which can assume a number of functions now concentrated in Moscow.

URENGOI NOW, YAMBURG — NEXT

The Tyumen North is today the main gas extraction centre in the USSR. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) the country's entire growth of this raw material is obtained from the Urengoi (Western Si-

ENTERTAINMENT

WHAT I WANT TO STAGE IS 'OTHELLO'

In the foyer visitors hear music dating back to the epoch of the Renaissance. In the auditorium there are no electric lamps — only candles. Extinguishing them, the suite of the Duke of Verona completes our submergence into Shakespeare's age.

And the world's saddest story, as the great English playwright believed, begins — the story of Romeo and Juliet.

They see each other for the first time... Romeo speaks of his love... without pronouncing a single word.

"Romeo and Juliet" was staged at the Moscow Theatre of Mimicry and Gesture, the only company in the world consisting of deaf actors.

This year will mark the 65th anniversary of the day when deaf actors played three one-act comedies: "A Jealous Husband", "In Death" and "A Live Museum". In 1923 the first theatre of deaf actors was opened, daringly including in its repertoire such difficult classics as "The Marriage" by Gogol, Molière's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" and Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe".

"Kabale und Liebe" was seen by well-known German artistic director Erwin Piscator. In the visitors' book he left the following entry: "I am deeply impressed by the production. The mingling of the actors is amazingly expressive. We have a lot to learn from them".

Competitions among deaf and dumb were held throughout the Soviet Union in 1958. One hundred of them arrived in Moscow, and seventeen were admitted to a special department of the Shchukin Theatre School. Mikhail Slip-



Scene from "Romeo and Juliet": Romeo—Gennady Kalinin. ● Juliet — Maria Grakhova.

chenko also graduated from the department of artistic direction. He has travelled with his programme abroad, namely in the United States, where he was very much appreciated by audiences and the press. In the new production of "Romeo and Juliet" he plays the role of the Friar.

Before the finale the candles go out for the last time. We usually feel sad at this moment, says chief artistic director Alexander

Shchekochikhin. We do not want to part with Shakespeare. I hope our company, which has already played "The Twelfth Night", will stage something else.

I have a dream of taking up Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello". His jealousy, Desdemona's sufferings and Iago's cunningness offer boundless opportunities for miming and this is what we do.

Yuri ZARANKIN

THEATRES INCREASE

On the Eve of the New Year, a house-warming was organized by the Musical Theatre in the capital of the United Soviet Autonomous Republic (population slightly over 1 million) when it moved into its new building with an auditorium of nearly a thousand seating capacity.

Such theatrical house-warmings take place in this country every year to mark the opening of new theatres.

At present, the USSR has more than 620 state professional theatres, which stage some 300,000 plays annually for an audience of nearly 125 million. According to statistics, the Soviet Union holds first place in theatre attendance, although, naturally, not all the productions attract absolutely full houses.

THIS AMAZING WORLD OF ENAMELS

The ancient art of Georgian enamel was revived by the Tskaltumandze couple, artists whose works were recently put on display at the Tbilisi (Georgia) Museum of Arts.

Georgian plate enamels made by the method of cold soldering on gold, are one of the oldest in the world. Only an insignificant part of works of unsurpassed artistic and scientific value has reached us, and the most important among them is the icon of Our Lady dating back to the medieval epoch. For centuries the tradition of

this type of art was lost; over, they have been revived by a new generation of artists. The works of Tskaltumandze couple displayed at the exhibition — enamel, glass, enamel, pottery, etc. — are distinguished for their elegance, diversity of colours and originality. Of them were displayed successes at an international exhibition in Limoges, France. It can also be seen in the rooms of the Moscow Kremlin: the collection of Kadic Hungary, and other regions.

Raduga Publishers: books in 50 languages

The Raduga Publishing House was set up in January three years ago. Its main task is to put out books by Soviet and Russian authors translated into various languages.

Says N. Pichkhanova, head of the Editorial Board for Far-Eastern Literature:

We publish books in 50 languages every year. Among very recent titles are "Across the Republics of the Land of Soviets", "Folklore of the Soviet Peoples",

"The Library of Adventures Set-1" which will appear in Mongolian.

Also in Mongolian we are publishing books for children, including the series "I Know All", "Let Them Be Sunshiners", "To the Children of the World About the Union".

Raduga publishes Mongolian authors as well. Of special interest is a 15-volume anthology of Mongolian authors, which has Soviet-Mongolian venture.

BUSINESS

TEA FOR HOLLAND

Tea produced in the Georgian SSR is now sold to Dutch companies. The first batch of 40 tonnes of semiprocessed tea has already been shipped. Dutch companies highly commend Georgian tea processing, specifically the withering and rolling of fresh leaves.

Georgia, the country's biggest tea producer, has 90 per cent of the national tea to its credit. The tea is sold to all COMECON countries as well as Britain, Belgium and Japan.

Georgian tea experts have developed new processes and reactivated old ones. These include yellow tea, previously known only in ancient China, instant tea for the food and pharmaceutical industries, tea in tablets for expeditions, etc. A new zero-waste process has been developed and used at many factories.

Green leaves and dry tea are processed at dozens of factories in Georgia, many of which are fully mechanized. Tea growing is practised on a very large scale.

Valmet: new forms of cooperation

Valmet, a Finnish state-owned company, sells half of its exports to the USSR. Matti Kankkari, its chairman, said in an MNI interview. Ships constitute our main export to the USSR, though machines and equipment for the pulp-and-paper and the timber industries also feature prominently.

To further develop links between Valmet and Soviet partners there is the need to break new grounds, the company chairman said, because simple commodity exchange has already reached its maximum level. Thus we have decided to direct our efforts towards industrial cooperation, joint deals in other countries, as well as towards

large-scale interindustrial projects requiring several years and even decades to complete. An example of such cooperation is the "Arctic Project" envisaging the development of the Soviet Arctic sea shelf.

We believe that this project is very promising for us, Matti Kankkari said. The partners have already gained positive experience in this field. Recently Valmet built for the USSR a series of ships for seismic and geophysical research, shuttle ships for sea drilling rigs and floating hostels. Plans are afoot to build a low-draft ship for seismic research on the Arctic shelf.

HUNGARIAN SHIPS IN SIBERIA

In accordance with contacts of the V/O Soyuzkhimexport and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Chemolimpex, the Soviet Union this year will receive chemicals for the production of mineral fertilizers and herbicides, while Hungary will get chemicals for treating corn, vegetables and pesticides. Over the past decade trade between Soviet foreign trade enterprises and Chemolimpex increased over threefold. In a demonstration

hall in Budapest Hungarian specialists learnt about novelties of the USSR chemical industry.

A contract between V/O Sudimport and the Hungarian ship- and crane-building works envisages delivery to the USSR this year of 12 river-going pushers of 2,400 hp each for service on Siberian rivers. The Hungarian plant has already made over 1,200 ships and 2,000 gantry cranes on Soviet orders.



AEROFLOT OFFERS

THE MOST CONVENIENT ROUTES TO MOSCOW — THE CAPITAL OF THE 12th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS!

WELCOME TO THE USSR!

For detailed information please contact the nearest Aeroflot office in your country.

Cooperation of the Soviet and the GDR film workers

The film "Victory" is a coproduction of Soviet and GDR cinematographers. The premiere of the epic will mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over nazism in the capitals of both countries. This is envisaged in a working plan for cooperation signed in Moscow between the USSR State Committee of Cinematography and the Main

Film Agency of the GDR Ministry of Culture.

To mark this significant date Soviet film shows will be arranged extensively in Berlin and other cities of the GDR within the framework of USSR Culture Days. Soviet film workers will also participate in the traditional festival of international documentaries and short

films in Leipzig.

On the other hand, a GDR Film Week is being arranged in the USSR. German cinematographers have been invited to the traditional all-Union film festival to be held in Minsk this summer. The two countries will continue the production of joint feature films, documentaries and popular-science films.

First acquaintance with Afghan art

Muscovites and the capital's guests now have their first opportunity to see a rare collection mounted at the Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples (12 Sovorovskiy Blvd). The exhibition contains items belonging to the greatest national art galleries: the National Museum, the National Gallery and archives of Kabul.

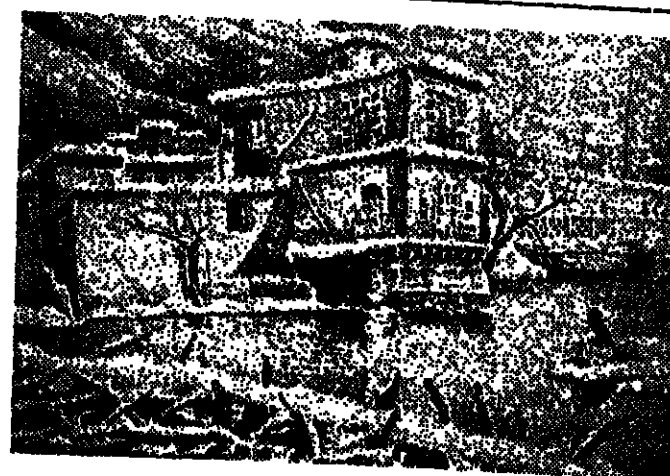
One hundred thoroughly selected pieces show the development of Afghan art from ancient times to our days.

The section of ancient art presents Kushan masterpieces. The statuary of this section dates back to the 1st century A.D. and is a blend of local art traditions with Old Indian and Hellenistic approach (at the turn of our era the territory of today's Afghanistan was the centre connecting Asia with Europe).

The Middle Ages section contains manuscripts and items of decorative and applied art. Three manuscripts are illustrated with Herat miniatures of the 15th-16th centuries. Metalware and wooden items by Afghan craftsmen show the high skill of their makers.

Eleven canvases acquaint the visitors with easel painting, a comparatively new phenomenon in Afghan fine arts.

Soviet museums have only few items of Afghan culture and art. Thus the exhibition will be of interest both to experts and art lovers.



Kohzad. "Kabul in Winter". 1970s.



Brechna. "The Portrait of a Man". 1930s.

WHAT'S ON!

January 29-February 1

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 29 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 30 — Mussorgsky, "Khovanshchina" (opera). 31 — Glazunov, "Raymonda" (ballet). 1 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 30 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 31 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 1 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 29 — Lehár, "The Merry Widow". 30 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (a performance by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre). 31 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 1 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

The Success (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). About a young and talented director who came to work at a provincial theatre.

Cinema

"Zaryadye" (11 Moskovskaya Embankment). Incredible Adventure of a Hero in Russia (USSR-Romania). A comedy about a hero for enormous labourers. Cinema "Pioner" (21 Zovskaya Prospekt). Metro zovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (Pushkinskaya St). The "Buddha" 1985 exhibition featuring graphs, mock-ups and about the two-million city Danube. There will be a presentation of a film shot in 1985 fashion show of the exhibition. Daily, except 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya.

Central Museum of the Armed Forces (2 Armi St). Exhibition of the 36th anniversary of the People's Army of Laos. Daily, except 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 30 — "The Story About Romeo and Juliet" performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. 31 — The youth concert hall.

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 29-1 — "Dance With Us", a variety and dance programme.

SPORTS

CHIESS Hall of Columns, House of Trade Unions. 30 and 1 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs. Garri Kasparov (USSR). The 48th and 49th games. 5 p.m. (both days).

FOOTBALL Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). The Alexander Starostin memorial competitions. 7 p.m. (daily).

ICE HOCKEY Palace of Sport (Luzhniki).

TRANSPORT HOURS Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 3.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

29 — Moscow Dynamo vs Moscow Spartak. 6.45 p.m.

GRACO-ROMAN WRESTLING Sports Complex at the Olympic Village (Metro Yugoskandaya, Bus 105). 29, 30, 31 — The Gory Pynov memorial competitions. 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (daily).

Merited Master of Sport, seven-time national champion Grigory Pynov (1908-1942) was killed in action during World War II.

WEATHER

January 29-February 1

In Moscow city and region, the weather will continue to change considerably: from minus 15°C. 20°C to minus 10°C. Clear spells and snowfalls.

In Moscow a record low temperature of minus 39°C was recorded on January 31, 1966, and the record high, +2.5°C, in 1961.

COMPUTERS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The computer centre of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences recently put into service an electronic computer system made in the Soviet Union. Soviet computers are delivered to Czechoslovakia under contracts between V/O Elektronogtehnika and the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise, Kovot. They now operate in computer centres of the ministry of agriculture, in engineering and transport services.

Contacts and contracts

● The first protocol on the 4th session of the COMECON working group on microprocessor technology held in Havana has been signed. The document contains reports by participants in the session on work done and proposals for further development of microprocessor technology in COMECON member countries.

● At the recent meeting of the COMECON working group on microprocessor technology held in Havana, the first protocol on the 4th session of the COMECON working group on microprocessor technology held in Havana has been signed.

Scoring successes together

Microprocessor-based control systems for metalcutting machine tools is a major domain of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. In 1985 standing prominently in the two countries' cooperation programmes. Much has already been done in this field. For instance the latest programmable control system has successfully passed the testing stage and will be used with certain types of lathes and milling tools. The Iekra company of Yugoslavia has started to produce such systems

and delivered about a thousand of them to the USSR.

Cooperation with the USSR in science and technology enables Yugoslavia to embark on the manufacture of new products and even set up new industries. In the past years alone, cooperation was used by Yugoslavia to arrange its own production of equipment for nuclear stations, units and assemblies for walking excavators, as well as turbo-units of a very high rating intended for major energy projects.

TRAINED IN USSR

150,000 engineers and technicians are employed at projects built in India with Soviet economic and technical assistance. Thanks to close contacts with the Soviet Union, 10,000 Indian specialists have received higher education, while another 50,000 attended special courses and had practical training in Soviet enterprises.

ENTERTAINMENT

WHAT I WANT TO STAGE IS 'OTHELLO'

In the foyer visitors hear music dating back to the epoch of the Renaissance. In the auditorium there are no electric lamps — only candles. Extinguishing them, the wife of the Duke of Verona completes our submergence into Shakespeare's age.

And the world's saddest story, as the great English playwright believed, begins — the story of Romeo and Juliet.

They see each other for the first time. Romeo speaks of his love, without pronouncing a single word.

"Romeo and Juliet" was staged at the Moscow Theatre of Music and Costume, the only company in the world consisting of deaf actors.

This year will mark the 65th anniversary of the day when deaf actors played three one-act comedies: "A Jealous Husband", "In Bed" and "A Love Museum". In 1923 the first theatre of deaf actors was opened, daringly including in its repertoire such difficult classics as "The Marriage" by Cope, Molière's "Le Misanthrope" and Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe".

"Kabale und Liebe" was seen by well-known German artist director Erwin Piscator. In the victory book he left the following entry: "I am deeply impressed by the production. The numbering of the actors is amazingly expressive. We have a lot to learn from them."

Compositions among deaf and dumb were held throughout the Soviet Union in 1938. One hundred of them arrived in Moscow, and seventeen were admitted to a special department of the Shchukin Theatre School. Mikhail Slip-



Scene from "Romeo and Juliet": Romeo—Gennady Kalina. ● Juliet — Maria Gukhova.

chenko also graduated from the department of artistic direction. He has travelled with his programme abroad, namely in the United States, where he was very much appreciated by audiences and the press. In the new production of "Romeo and Juliet" he plays the role of the Friar.

Before the finale the candles go out for the last time. We usually feel sad at this moment, says chief artistic director Alexander

Shchekochikhin. We do not want to part with Shakespeare. I hope our company, which has already played "The Twelfth Night", will stage something else.

I have a dream of taking up Shakespeare's tragedy "Othello". His jealousy, Desdemona's sufferings and Iago's cunningness offer boundless opportunities for miming and this is what we do.

Yuri ZARANKIN

THEATRES INCREASE

On the Eve of the New Year, a housewarming was organized by the Musical Theatre in the capital of the Tadzhik Soviet Autonomous Republic (population: slightly over 1.5 million) when it moved into its new building with an auditorium of nearly a thousand seating capacity.

Such theatrical housewarmings take place in this country every year to mark the opening of new theatres.

At present, the USSR has more than 620 state professional theatres, which stage some 300,000 plays annually for an audience of nearly 125 million. According to statistics, the Soviet Union holds first place in theatre attendance, although, naturally, not all the productions attract absolutely full houses.

THIS AMAZING WORLD OF ENAMELS...

The ancient art of Georgian enamel was revived by the Tadzhik artists couple, artists whose works were recently put on display at the Tbilisi (Georgia) Museum of Arts.

Georgian plate enamels made by the method of cold soldering on gold, are one of the oldest in the world. Only an insignificant part of works of unsurpassed artistic and scientific value has reached us, and the most important among them is the icon of Our Lady dating back to the medieval epoch. For centuries the tradition of

this type of art was lost; however, they have been revived by our days by a new generation of artists. The works of the Tadzhik artists couple displayed at the exhibition — enamel scrapes, gowns, potters' jewelry, etc. — are distinguished for their elegance, diversity of colours and originality. Some of them were displayed with success at an international exhibition in Limoges, France. They can also see them in the collection of the Moscow Kremlin, the collection of the Hungarian, and other republics.

Valmet, a Finnish state-owned company, sells half of its exports to the USSR, Matti Kankaanpää, its chairman, said in an ANI interview. Ships constitute our main export to the USSR, though machines and equipment for the pulp-and-paper and the timber industries also feature prominently.

To further develop links between Valmet and Soviet partners there is the need to break new grounds, the company chairman said, because simple commodity exchange has already reached its maximum level. Thus we have decided to direct our efforts towards industrial cooperation, joint deals in other countries, as well as towards

BUSINESS

TEA FOR HOLLAND

Tea produced in the Georgian SSR is now sold to Dutch companies. The first batch of 40 tonnes of semiprocessed tea has already been shipped. Dutch companies highly commend Georgian tea processing, specifically the withering and rolling of fresh leaves.

Georgia, the country's biggest tea producer, has 96 per cent of the national tea to its credit. The tea is sold to all CMEA countries as well as Britain, Belgium and Japan.

Valmet: new forms of cooperation

large-scale interindustrial projects requiring several years and even decades to complete. An example of such cooperation is the "Arctic Project" envisaging the development of the Soviet Arctic sea shelf.

We believe that this project is very promising for us, Matti Kankaanpää said. The partners have already gained positive experience in this field. Recently Valmet built for the USSR a series of ships for seismic and geophysical research, shuttle ships for sea drilling rigs and floating hostels. Plans are afoot to build a low-draught ship for seismic research on the Arctic shelf.

HUNGARIAN SHIPS IN SIBERIA

In accordance with contracts of the V/O Soyuzkhimexport and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Chemolimpex, the Soviet Union this year will receive chemicals for the production of mineral fertilizers and herbicides, while Hungary will get chemicals for treating corn, vegetables and pesticides. Over the past decade trade between Soviet foreign trade enterprises and Chemolimpex increased over threefold. In a demonstra-

tion hall in Budapest Hungarian specialists learn about novelties of the USSR chemical industry.

A contract between V/O Sudimport and the Hungarian ship- and crane-building works envisages delivery to the USSR this year of 12 river-going pushers of 2,400 hp each for service on Siberian rivers. The Hungarian plant has already made over 1,200 ships and 2,000 gantry cranes on Soviet orders.



AEROFLOT OFFERS

THE MOST CONVENIENT ROUTES TO MOSCOW — THE CAPITAL OF THE 12th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS!

WELCOME TO THE USSR!

For detailed information please contact the nearest Aeroflot office in your country.

Cooperation of the Soviet and the GDR film workers

The film "Victory" is a coproduction of Soviet and GDR cinematographers. The premiere of the epic will mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over nazism in the capitals of both countries. This is envisaged in a working plan for cooperation signed in Moscow between the USSR State Committee of Cinematography and the Main

Film Agency of the GDR Ministry of Culture.

To mark this significant date Soviet film shows will be arranged extensively in Berlin and other cities of the GDR within the framework of USSR Culture Days. Soviet film workers will also participate in the traditional festival of international documentaries and short

films in Leipzig.

On the other hand, a GDR Film Week is being arranged in the USSR. German cinematographers have been invited to the traditional all-Union film festival to be held in Minsk this summer. The two countries will continue the production of joint feature films, documentaries and popular-science films.

First acquaintance with Afghan art

Moscowites and the capital's guests now have their first opportunity to see a rare collection mounted at the Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples (12 Sukhomyskiy Blvd.). The exhibition contains items belonging to biggest national art galleries: the National Museum, the National Gallery and archives of Kabul.

One hundred thoroughly selected pieces show the development of Afghan art from ancient times to our days.

The section of ancient art presents Kushan masterpieces. The history of this section dates back to the 1st century A.D. and is a blend of local art traditions with Old Indian and Hellenistic approach (at the turn of our era the territory of today's Afghanistan was the centre connecting Asia with Europe).

The Middle Ages section contains manuscripts and items of decorative and applied art. Three manuscripts are illustrated with Herat miniatures of the 15th-16th centuries. Metalware and wooden items by Afghan craftsmen show the high skill of their makers.

Eleven canvases acquaint the visitors with easel painting, a comparatively new phenomenon in Afghan fine arts.

Soviet museums have only few items of Afghan culture and art. Thus the exhibition will be of interest both to experts and art lovers.



Kabul. "Kabul in Winter", 1970s.



Brezhnev. "The Portrait of a Buddha's Head, Beginning of our era".

WHAT'S ON!

January 20-February 1

THEATRES

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 20 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 30 — Mussorgsky, "Khovanshchina" (opera). 31 — Glazunov, "Raymonda" (ballet). 1 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkin-skaya St.). 30 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 31 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 1 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkin-skaya St.). 29 — Lohse, "The Merry Widow". 30 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (a performance by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre). 31 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 1 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Fur".

FILMS

The Success (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). About a young and talented director who came to work at a provincial theatre.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (19th Vorovskaya Embankment). M. Ploshchad Nopina. Incredible Adventures of a lioness in Russia (USSR-Japan). A comedy about a lioness for enormous inhabitants. Cinema: "Pioneer" (121 Kozlovskaya Prospekt). Metro Kozlovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (Ploshchad Pyatidesyatiletiya Obyabrya). The "Bustard" 1985 exhibition featuring photographs, mock-ups and displays about the two-million city on the Danube. There will be a demonstration of a film shot in the exhibition. Daily, except Thursdays. 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Teika, Imeni Lenina, Prospekt Marxa.

Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces (12 Sukhomyskiy St.). Exhibition: the 60th anniversary of the People's Army of Lenin. Daily, except Mondays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesdays and Thursdays, 7 p.m. Metro: Kozlovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 30 — "The Story About Romeo and Juliet" performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. 31 — The youth concert hall.

Levin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. 29 — "Dance With Us", a variety and dance programme.

SPORTS

Chess. Hall of Columns, House of Trade Unions. 30 and 1 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Garry Kasparov (USSR). The 48th and 49th games. 5 p.m. (both days).

Football. Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). The Alexander Starostin memorial competitions. 7 p.m. (daily).

Ice Hockey. Palace of Sport (Luzhnik). 29 — Moscow Dynamo vs Moscow Spartak. 6.45 p.m.

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Contacts and contracts

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and delivered about a thousand of them to the USSR. Cooperation with the USSR in science and technology enables Yugoslavia to embark on the manufacture of new products and even set up new industries. In the past years alone, cooperation was used by Yugoslavia to arrange its own production of equipment for nuclear stations, units and assemblies for walking excavators, as well as turbo-units of a very high rating intended for major energy projects.

© Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan will deliver to the USSR, via Czechoslovakia, a batch of vehicles, including Nissan-civilian buses. These are intended for the "Western Europe" oil deposit in Iraq. The cost of contract is almost 200 thousand dollars.

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